

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 1, 1932

No. 48

## STABILIZED EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION

Government Department Sets Seal of Approval on Labor's Proposal

An announcement of sensational proportions has just been most unobtrusively made in one of the least conspicuous channels of Department of Commerce publicity—one of those tomes pored over only by technicians, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The announcement sets forth that the United States government stands ready to assist an organized industry to set up "machinery to plot its future development along stable and safe lines."

That is taken to mean nothing short of economic planning on a grand scale. It is taken to mean the kind of co-ordination that must result in controlled production and stabilized employment.

### In Line With Labor Position

Whether it would cut across the anti-trust and anti-combination laws would remain to be seen, but it is believed certain that the government is promising to assist in setting up machinery that would, if it were effective, have to do things upon which the courts have frowned. It is felt that the government, through this announcement, is backing itself out of a traditional position and putting itself in harmony, at least, with important phases of organized labor's own program for the stabilization of industry.

The announcement came from the bureau of

foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce, in the words of Frederick M. Feiker, director of that bureau.

### Government Can Only Help

"How these services and aids shall be extended and how far they are needed is a matter for the individual to decide," Mr. Feiker said. "Government can help, government can co-ordinate and plan, but the burden rests upon every individual business group and business organization to put its own house in order. The forward-looking individual or group will act now to insure future stability, and will take advantage of the means which business itself has set up in the Department of Commerce to determine its needs and its measures."

"It is in the procuring of facts and the analysis of conditions that organized business groups can offer to the individual business man the basis upon which he can found his individual economic planning."

### Concrete Program Seen

"Representative trade associations and business representatives have prompted the formulation of a definite, concrete program—an American economic plan if you like—for business stabilization through group action. In its final form this pro-

gram, now in a tentative stage, will be the product of the best thought that the bureau may be able to summon from among leaders in American trade and industry.

"This program of economic planning must conform to the fundamental American principle of individual initiative and individual achievement for individual reward. It cannot be imposed by fiat or decree. It must in the end rest upon the intelligence and ingenuity of the American business man. Economic planning by ukase is not for us."

### Operation Up to Industry

Translated into plain language, it is here announced that the United States government will assist in and guide the creation of machinery for economic planning, but that the machinery must be operated by industry itself, precisely the position of labor, and precisely in accord with labor's definition of the extension of democratic practice in industry.

### WANTS BOULDER INVESTIGATION

Investigation by the Senate Irrigation and Reclamation Committee of labor conditions at Boulder dam is called for by a resolution offered last week by Senator Ashurst of Arizona.

## DECLARES EMPTY STOMACHS AID CLEAR THINKING

In an interview in Chicago, reported by Joseph A. Wise of the International Labor News Service, William Hale Thompson, Chicago's internationally famous former mayor, scored the bank wreckers and wage cutters and expressed the view that the American voters, who, he said, "think more clearly on an empty stomach than an overloaded one," are going to make reprisals in the next national election upon the political leaders who do the bidding of the international bankers and their American big business allies.

"For some time now," he said, "certain interests have been advocating the lowering of wages and, in the case of one immense corporation—United States Steel—this was done, as it is charged, at the instance of one man, an international banker who has loaned huge sums in Europe. If the charge is true, then it is a sad thing that one man can reach his hand into the pay envelopes of tens of thousands of wage earners and take away from them part of their wages."

"No doubt the argument is that, by reducing wages in America, we can reduce the cost of manufacture and enable our big corporations to sell abroad, thus making it possible for the international bankers to get their money back from Europe."

### "Short-sighted Policy"

"It seems to me to be a short-sighted policy that advocates any permanent reduction in wages. Taken from the point of view of the big interests, it is hard to understand. Back six or seven years ago, when wages were higher than they had ever been, did the millionaire class suffer? On the contrary, we never had as many millionaires, multi-

millionaires and even billionaires in the world as we had and as were created during the period of high wages."

"I notice that a Chicago University professor says wages should have been cut when hard times started. So far as I can see, he does not explain how a man who was already short of buying power could have bought more if his pay had been reduced. The lack of buying power is responsible for most of our troubles at this time, if I am not mistaken. The trouble, as I see it, was not wages, but the fact that through losses on worthless stocks and bonds which had been issued at terribly inflated values, through losses on real estate bonds which were recklessly and fraudulently issued by banks and financial houses, and through bank failures, which lost and tied up the people's money, the working people and others were crippled and their buying power reduced. On top of this, the confidence of millions of others was so shaken that they withdrew their money from the banks and locked it up in safety deposit boxes."

### Predicts Political Revolt

"How reducing wages would have furnished more money to buy with, or how it would have lured money out of hiding is more than I can understand."

"Sixty-five per cent of the people of the United States live in the Mississippi Valley," continued Mr. Thompson. "When we can forget about being Republicans and Democrats in preference to being Americans, and vote for an American from the Mississippi Valley, then that American will be elected President of the United States. Following installation in the White House he will relieve our

people from the unnecessary adversity that is being visited upon them by those who presume to call themselves our representatives, but who in reality are the representatives of foreign countries and operate in the interest of those countries to the detriment of the United States of America and her people."

"If I am any judge of political conditions," he said, "the people of Chicago and of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley, and possibly of both coasts, do not propose to vote for four years more of adversity and they are pretty generally coming to understand that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties at the present time, and that both are controlled by the international bankers, who select their candidates, finance their campaigns and give the trust press orders whom to support. In recent years they have been successful, but they have reached the end of the rope, I believe."

### Hunger Promotes Thinking

"Napoleon said, 'An army travels on its belly.' My observations convince me that the American voters think more clearly on an empty stomach than on an overloaded one, and in the next election the empty stomachs are going to influence our Americans to do some real thinking and, irrespective of party, cast their ballots for some one who will improve conditions and manage the affairs of this nation in the interest of the American people."

Mr. Thompson said that he intends to espouse these views in the next Republican national convention, to which he expects to be elected a delegate from the Ninth Illinois Congressional district.



## STATE TAKES PART IN LITIGATION

*Industrial Relations Department Files Brief in Pasadena Case*

The case of the City of Pasadena, petitioner, vs. J. W. Charleville, city manager of the City of Pasadena, respondent, which is before the Supreme Court of the State of California, promises to be a bitterly fought legal battle. Last week, as related in the Labor Clarion, the California State Federation of Labor entered the case as amici curiae, and now a brief has also been filed in behalf of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the State Department of Industrial Relations in similar proceedings.

Mandamus proceedings were brought by the city to compel the city manager to sign a contract which did not provide for the payment of "the prevailing wage" and that no aliens would be employed in its execution, as provided by state law. The brief submitted by the Industrial Relations Department, which is signed by Arthur L. Johnson and Charles F. Lowy as attorneys, contends that at least four labor laws will be affected by the decision in the cause.

"The validity of the two acts in question is not disputed," says the brief, which continues:

"The principal contention of the petitioner is that, being in the nature of a general law, they are inapplicable to forty-one municipalities in the state operating under so-called freeholders' charters, under which such municipalities have acquired the right to make provisions for the conduct of their own affairs.

"In this connection it is contended that the two acts in question increase the costs of public work, narrow competition in costs of labor, with no resulting benefit to the taxpayer; that they place limitation upon bidding and thereby increase costs of public improvements. It is asked what evils the laws purport to remedy, what good is to be gained thereby, and whose business is the rate to be paid or the character of workmen to be employed. It is further insisted that the expenditure of money and the compensation of employees are affairs of the municipalities and should not be interfered with by the general laws of the State.

"Article XX, Section 17½, of the Constitution of this state, provides:

"The legislature may, by appropriate legislation, provide for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors and may provide for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees. No provision of this constitution shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority of the legislature to confer upon any commission now or hereafter created such power and authority as the legislature may deem requisite to carry out the provisions of this section."

"We contend that by granting the right of self-government to a municipality the Legislature has not deprived itself of the power conferred upon it by this constitutional provision. By delegating the chartered powers the Legislature has not divested itself completely of the right to legislate upon the same subjects, and the municipality has not acquired the exclusive right to deal with the affairs of the local government.

\* \* \* \* \*

"It is a well-known fact that costs of material at the present time are fairly well stabilized, but labor has not yet reached that stage. Unscrupulous contractors and speculators will gamble on obtaining cheap and unskilled labor, and when they find themselves unable to find such labor they frequently abandon the contract and leave it to others to complete. This creates a hardship on all parties interested. In some instances the new contractors are required to undo the work already performed. The authorities must advertise for other bids and make new contracts, and arrange for new forms of payments resulting invariably in increased taxation.

"The Legislature in considering the prevailing rate law had undoubtedly before it for its consideration the benefits thereof as well as the objections thereto, and it must be presumed that they gave proper consideration to the existing needs and demands, and that in adopting this law they expected to remedy the existing evils. One other reason which may have been considered by the Legislature was its desire to protect the toiler so that he may also feel secure in his assumption that no question as to the amount he is to receive from the contractor will be raised, and by refusing to permit labor in its speculative state it stopped unscrupulous contractors from gambling with the wages of the workmen and with the sacred rights of the toiler, which to such contractors were of little or of no concern.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Surely the court will not, at this late date, reverse the established rule in this state and in the United States that the state has the power to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done by its municipalities, which power has been expressly delegated to the Legislature in this state by the provisions of Section 17, Article XX, and Section 17½, Article XX, referred to above, and which power the Legislature has exercised without question since 1897, when it passed the minimum rate law of \$2 per day on public works (Stats. 1897, P. 90, superseded by the prevailing rate law and repealed by Stats. 1931, Chap. 396), which law has always been complied with by all chartered cities of the state. The eight-hour law on public works has always been enforced by the State Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement against chartered cities ever since it was passed in 1905, which is a period of twenty-six years, and the act prohibiting the employment of aliens directly by a public body has been enforced against chartered cities ever since it was passed in 1915, which is a period of sixteen years. Court decisions with which this honorable court is thoroughly familiar give great weight to practices of this kind sanctioned by public opinion for many years and give the court wide latitude in upholding such legislation, especially when two constitutional provisions sanction it and only one can be in any way interpreted as prohibiting it, not by express provision but by reading into it a matter of personal opinion as to whether or not the subject in question is or is not a matter of local or general concern. Surely personal opinions should give way in a matter so important as this to the rule laid down by the United States Supreme Court twenty-eight years ago and reiterated sixteen years ago in a unanimous decision and to the express mandate of the people."

## F. THOMAS

*Supreme Quality*

Men's Suits and Overcoats  
Ladies' Plain Dresses or  
Ladies' Plain Wool Coats

**\$1.00**

Called for and delivered

For 78 years  
The Leading Dyers and Cleaners

*We Clean and Dye Everything  
and Do It Well*

Call **0180**  
HEmlock

## F. THOMAS

PARISIAN DYEING &  
CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Plant  
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Branch Offices: 135 Powell  
1730 Polk - 266 Sutter

**Weinstein Co.**  
Annual January Sales  
Starts Monday  
January 5th  
Another Great Feast  
Of Bargains



1041 MARKET STREET

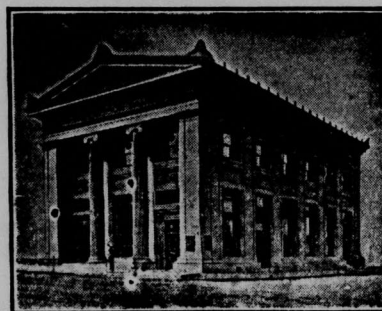
## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

The First Bank in the  
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

## SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day  
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box  
or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages,  
and Trunks in this Bank while on your  
vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

## THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System  
SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE



## THE RAILROAD SITUATION

The members of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing all the standard organizations, were to meet in Cleveland on December 29 to discuss plans to meet the demanded wage reduction. They will then suggest a date for meeting with the managements.

In the meantime the general chairmen of the various organizations are in consultation with their members seeking the necessary authority for their executives to negotiate to a conclusion with the carriers.

When the labor executives meet in Cleveland they will have before them advices from the general chairmen, presenting the situation on the various lines.

It is generally conceded that the railroads do not expect their employees to take a 15 per cent cut. They do hope the workers will voluntarily accept a 10 per cent reduction, effective for one year.

It is estimated that a 10 per cent reduction would net the railroads approximately \$200,000,000 a year.

On Monday last 6500 employees of the Southern Pacific were notified that their wages were to be cut 15 per cent, effective in thirty days. Of the 6500 members of the Brotherhood of Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees affected by the notice, more than 4000 are employed in the San Francisco bay area.

In this connection, it was disclosed that 1200 unorganized "white collar" workers in Southern Pacific and Northwestern Pacific offices in San Francisco have a surprise awaiting them when New Year pay checks are distributed. And the surprise has a double twist to it.

Although non-members of the clerks' brotherhood, their compensation will remain unchanged for the present. Normally they are subject to the 10 per cent wage cut, applicable without appeal to all unorganized workers.

The agreement between the brotherhood and the railroads provides a fixed wage for certain classified clerical jobs, irrespective of whether the holder is a member of the organization. Should the revised agreement with the brotherhood provide the slash, mentioned by the railroads in their advance notice Monday, these 1200 unorganized will fare worse than others in that category, being reduced 15 instead of 10 per cent.

It was announced Tuesday that the union shopmen of the Pacific lines of the Southern Pacific had agreed to a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The agreement was reached after a two-day conference.

## PRIEST TO LEAD HUNGER STRIKE

Rev. James R. Cox, pastor of Old St. Patrick's Catholic church in Pittsburgh, has announced that he will lead a new hunger march of 5000 men to Washington, starting January 5. Father Cox is connected with the Pinchot forces in Pennsylvania, and some time ago lent his church building to the members of the Taxi Drivers' Union during their strike—until his bishop directed him to stop this assistance to the strikers. His present enterprise, however, is very conservative in purpose.

"To save this demonstration from being branded communistic, 'red' or radical," he wired, "I will assume leadership.

"I do not hope to gain an interview with President Hoover. The ears of our President seem to be open only to the bankers and the very wealthy and not to the cries of the poor and distressed. The march is planned to make politicians and financiers realize that something must be done. I am not a radical, so there will be no excuse to stop the march."

## LOWEST ACCIDENT RATE ON RECORD

The coal mining industry in the United States presents a Christmas gift to the American people by mining approximately 437,000,000 tons of coal in 1931 with a smaller loss of life from accidents in the mines than in any previous year, according to Scott Turner, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. Information available for the year up to Christmas Eve indicated that the industry would complete the year with a better safety record than ever before, as far as the relation between production and accidents is concerned. The production during the year promises to average 296,000 tons of coal for each life lost from accidents. Five years ago the production was 261,000 tons for each life lost; ten years ago it was but 254,000 tons, and twenty years ago it was only 187,000 tons per death. This progress in coal mining is chiefly due, according to Director Turner, to effective accident prevention by many of the leading operating companies, to state and federal mining officials and other mining organizations, as well as to technical improvements in the industry that enable the average miner to produce more coal per day than was possible when more primitive working methods were in vogue.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAYS

Sixty-three municipalities in the United States have no local taxes because of revenues derived from municipally owned utilities, is the finding of a survey just published by the Public Ownership League of America.

Of these towns, nineteen pay no local taxes whatever, and forty-four pay none for current governmental expenses. All, of course, have other forms of taxation paid by citizens, such as those to state, county and school district taxing bodies.

"It comes to this," the report states, "that we have all over the country cities, towns and villages that are making such a splendid and to many people such a surprising success of their municipally owned utilities that they are earning profits or surpluses sufficient to pay all the costs of their local city governments and are thus wiping out local taxes entirely.

"And what is more, the number of such cities is growing every year—nearly every month."

## RUSH FOR JOBS AT SAN DIEGO

Sharply reflecting the acuteness of the unemployment problem is the recent published statement of Postmaster Ernest W. Dort in response to his call for extra help during the Christmas rush. Eighteen hundred applications were received for the four hundred jobs as helpers that the government has allowed. However, for the purpose of giving employment to as many as possible, the postmaster has ruled that wherever the amount of work justified it, the eight-hour day shall prevail.—San Diego "Labor Leader."

## UNDER NEW CHARTER

January 8 marks the effective date of the new charter of the City and County of San Francisco. The ordinances necessary to carry out the fundamental requirements have all been discussed and no doubt will be enacted before the date set by the charter. The subjects involving the greatest discussion have been the salary and budget, together with the appropriation ordinance, and it is presumed these will all have been disposed of in the required time.

The new city government, with Mayor Rossi at its head, will be a modified form of the city manager plan, with a chief administrative officer in charge of most of the city's activities aside from the public utilities, the police, fire and other departments. These will be in charge of commissions appointed by the mayor and responsible to him.

## DELEGATED RESPONSIBILITY

The public that sinks to sleep trusting to constitutions and machinery, politicians and statesmen for the safety of its liberty, will never have any.—Garrison.

## "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR  
SWEATERS  
SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS  
UNDERWEAR  
HOSE  
GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street  
140 Kearny Street  
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore  
L. H. Rewig



Prices  
Reasonable  
Eyes Tested  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO  
181 POST STREET..... }  
1619 Broadway..... } Oakland  
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

## SAVE the Farmer BUY Marin-Dell Milk and Cream

MARIN-DELL'S policy: to save the farmer and allow him a decent living; to give the dealer a fair profit; and to supply the public with a good, fresh, rich, pasteurized milk at a popular price.

Whom do you want to help—the Trust or the farmers?

For Sale by  
INDEPENDENT GROCERS  
MARIN DAIRYMEN'S MILK  
COMPANY, LTD.  
HOWARD and 13TH STREETS  
Phone: HEmlock 4433

## BUY NOW— AND HOW!

THAT IS THE WAY TO  
RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

PHONE MARKET 7070 AND  
OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL  
CALL TO GET YOUR ORDER

WALTER N.

**BRUNT PRESS**  
111 Seventh Street  
PRINTING AND BADGES



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council  
Telephone MARKET 0056  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES



Single subscriptions.....	Year
	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1932

## NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

The year 1931 is behind us. It will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous years from a commercial and industrial standpoint in American history. It has brought misery, deprivation and confusion such as had never been thought possible in a land of such boundless resources as this. In fact, the alarmists have even intimated that our economic system has broken down. Really what has happened is that which has happened many times in individual communities. There was a wonderful boom in business. Extensions and new enterprises multiplied to such an extent that when the reaction set in these were like a millstone around the neck of industry. Added to this was the lamentable laxness in allowing gigantic corporations to flood the country with watered stock on which it became impossible to earn dividends, the savings of the people were swallowed up and millions were rendered destitute at the time that industry collapsed.

The new year, it is true, opens with little promise of a definite improvement. But human nature is such that "hope springs eternal," and it is logical to believe that there must soon be a change for the better.

It is the sincere wish of the Labor Clarion that its readers and patrons may enjoy a prosperous and happy new year.

Welcome to 1932!

## LAST WEEK'S LABOR CLARION

Some months ago the Labor Clarion, at the request of postoffice officials, advanced its press time one day in order to allow its distribution on Friday. The introduction of the Saturday half holiday in the postal service would have curtailed the service and perhaps resulted in delivery being made on Monday. So the paper has been going to press on Thursday evening.

Last week, Friday being a holiday, press time was advanced another day, and the Labor Clarion was in the postoffice on Wednesday evening. Despite this, however, many readers did not receive their papers until Saturday, and some were not served until Monday. Probably this was due to the enormous Christmas mail.

This week, because of New Year's Day being Friday, the Labor Clarion again goes to press on Wednesday evening, in the hope that early delivery will be made.

This information is given in response to many inquiries.

Chester Rowell in one of his recent articles wound up a sentence with the phrase, "... if there is such a thing as the Democratic party." Our Bourbon friends may well regard this as "the most unkindest cut of all."

## ITINERANT WORKERS PROBLEM

Despite the fact that the convention of the American Federation of Labor voted "thumbs down" on unemployment insurance, the demand for this form of relief from the tragic situation in which the country finds itself will not down. More and more it is becoming established that the problem is not a local one, to be handled independently by local charity and taxation. In this local handling of the subject abuses are creeping in which may disturb the wage situation for years to come, such as the camps established by the State of California for itinerant workers from other states, where men are employed for a mere existence on useful work. The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has pointed out to Governor Rolph the injustice and shortsightedness of this course, and it must be apparent to all.

But other states than California are confronted by the invasion of non-resident laborers who must be provided for and not allowed to starve. Florida is sending out warnings to dissuade itinerants who are not able to sustain themselves to stay away from that state, and harsh measures are being employed in the effort to keep out the indigent "hitch-hiker." It is estimated that 100,000 unemployed from other states will land in Florida during the winter, and that it will take \$50,000 a day to care for them. In California it was estimated that more than thirty thousand indigents were arriving each month, and the state camps were established to provide for them. Other states in the more temperate zones are confronted with the same conditions.

Clearly the problem presented is not a local one—it is one in which the whole country is interested. California and Florida, because of their milder climate, should not be expected to provide for the unfortunates of other states; they have more than enough to do to take care of their own unemployed. And the effect of the presence of large numbers of unemployed workmen, augmented by the non-resident arrivals, is bound to have a demoralizing effect upon the wage situation. It is a serious problem, and should engage the attention of the organized workers in an attempt to stave off disaster.

## ETERNAL VIGILANCE REQUIRED

The proceedings in the Pasadena mandamus proceedings serve to remind the forces of organized labor of the diligence and alertness required on the part of its agencies not only in instituting and establishing economic reforms by means of legislative enactment, but in combatting the forces of reaction which would prevent their being put into effect.

The State Federation of Labor, which is charged by its constituent unions with the task of looking after labor's legislative interests, also functions in keeping a watchful eye on the workings of labor laws after their enactment. It was natural that the attack on the legality of the "prevailing wage" law and the act prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work should arouse the fighting spirit of that body, with the result that steps were taken to be represented in the proceedings by legal talent. These two measures, at this particular time, should prove of inestimable value in helping to stabilize labor conditions, and were they to be invalidated, even in a limited measure, would result in a revival of the "dog eat dog" manner of awarding contracts for public work, to the great loss of labor, the contractors themselves, and to the state indirectly.

The prompt action of the State Department of Industrial Relations, through its Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, in interesting itself in the case as amici curiae, again calls attention to the effective aid to the cause of labor that this state agency has proved to be. It would be futile to enact legislation for labor's uplift were there no means of enforcement and no one explicitly

charged with that duty. The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement provides that agency. And organized labor can count as one of its greatest accomplishments the fact that it was instrumental in inaugurating and carrying to enactment the legislation which gave to the state one of its most useful official departments.

## THAT SPECIAL SESSION

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council, although on record as opposed to a special session of the California Legislature, will support the request of the State Federation of Labor that Governor Rolph call that body in extraordinary session to consider the unemployment situation, according to the "Citizen." President Hoch of the State Federation announces that an active campaign is to be conducted for the extra session.

There will be difficulties. Recently the southern California members of the Legislature, forty-two in number, petitioned the governor to call a special session, which was denied on the ground that no definite program had been outlined. It was useless, the governor inferred, to call the legislators together with no legislative plan in mind. Probably he believed that the result would be nothing more than a complication of the present rather hazy schemes for relief which do not relieve.

There is wonderful organizing material in the statement printed in another column as to the position of the "white collar" workers in the railroad service. The brotherhoods signed up an agreement providing for a fixed wage for certain jobs, without regard to whether or not the worker belonged to the union. Without such agreement the notice of pay reduction would have been immediately effective so far as the non-union men were concerned. Now they will fare the same as the union members. However, as the 15 per cent cut was merely to protect the railroads in future proceedings, if the brotherhoods accept the 10 per cent cut heretofore offered the unorganized workers will be reduced 15 per cent, or 5 per cent more than their organized fellow workers. They should seriously ponder these facts—and if they do membership in the brotherhoods will increase.

The San Francisco Down Town Association's move to oust prison-made goods from the shelves and floors of local merchants and encourage the sale of goods made by free labor will receive the active support and encouragement of all classes of citizens. It is generally conceded that convicts should be compelled to labor, but it is monstrous that the products of their toil should be sold in competition with merchandise in the production of which wages must be paid to workers who, after all, provide the funds which maintain the prisons.

## THE SUPERANNATED WORKER

A correspondent of the Labor Clarion who may have had the bitter experience suggested by the poet sends in the following clipping from the San Francisco "Examiner." It is entitled "Old Men":

"In savage tribes where skulls are thick  
And primal passions rage  
They have a system, sure and quick,  
To cure the blight of age.  
For when a native's youth has fled  
And years have sapped his vim  
They simply knock him on the head  
And put an end to him.

"But we, in this enlightened age,  
Are built of nobler stuff,  
And so we look with righteous rage  
On deeds so harsh and rough.  
For when a man grows old and gray  
And weak and short of breath  
We simply take his job away  
And let him starve to death."

—George E. Phair.



## CHERRY TREE

The greatest sport in Washington just now is mutual party-baiting. Each party baits the other, taunts it, tries to sting it in a vital spot.

Are statesmen thinking out a plan on which all can unite to end unemployment? There are some statesmen who are doing this, or trying to.

But the statesmen are few; the politicians are many. And the politicians are playing chess, trying to put the other fellow's party in a hole on the eve of the coming campaign.

The great game is to get the other party in a hole, not to get the unemployed out of the hole.

Senator Borah, meanwhile, having convened and got into action, drags out the soviet recognition issue once more.

Washington, D. C., is a great place—but not for the discovery of statesmen.

\* \* \*

Organized labor has shown more statesmanship throughout and in all its divisions than either political party.

Who can look upon the recent action of the railroad organizations without pride in the labor movement? Who can observe the steady head shown by the building trades without pride in the labor movement?

Just a little bit of lunacy or loose talk and the nation would have been plunged into chaos, with who knows what outcome.

The labor movement is on an even keel, thinking every minute, holding steady, looking forward and moving on in spite of depression.

The world has seen few such examples of cool-headedness and sound judgment. Trade unionism vindicates itself richly.

\* \* \*

But the political figures—what a sorry mess most of them cut!

It is all typified by a story about Hoover, told by those that don't like him. Hoover and Andy Mellon were walking down the street. Hoover, putting his hand in his pocket and finding it empty, said to Andy, "Give me a nickel. I want to call up a friend." To which Andy, fishing out a dime, replied, "Here, call 'em both."

That yarn is probably getting more attention than unemployment.

Oh well, politicians are human beings, and humanity backs away from its tragedies as far as it can. It is human to hunt for the laugh. Who knows but it is better so?

Who knows? Who knows anything today?

\* \* \*

One thing that shouldn't escape notice is the fact that the multitude of "plans" proposed by the bright young men, the academicians of the cloisters, haven't got to first base. Some of them came out with a lot of stage setting and noise. They have gone into the limbo, which is a big, dark place where things are buried and forgotten. Most of them served their temporary purpose, which was to advertise the authors. And then they passed out.

Meanwhile we wobble along, moving inexorably nearer to the end of the depression, through a sea of misery that grows deeper each month and through which we cannot perceive the end, even though we know there must be and will be an end.

It is human, too, to carry on!

Cries for help had attracted Fred's attention. A big man was beating a much smaller individual. "Leave him alone!" shouted Fred, who threw himself into the fray and knocked out the big man with a well-timed uppercut. "Thanks," said the little man after he had pulled himself together. "Now, look here, you share this 10-pound note I took off 'im."—London "Opinion."

## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

L. B. Bland, treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and editor of the "Union Leader," says: "The depression has emphasized one thing—real value of trade union membership. The trade unions have done more to protect the unemployed against want and suffering than any other groups in the community."

\* \* \*

That widely heralded "turning of the corner" in the business world is not yet an accomplished fact if the report of Isaac B. Newton of the Federal Reserve bank of the Twelfth district is to be taken as authority. In a news release of Monday last he says: "The volume of business transacted in the Twelfth district was smaller in November than in October, after allowance for the seasonal changes customary during that month. Industrial operations continued to slacken and distribution of commodities was slower than in the preceding month."

... There was no appreciable change in retail sales during November, although a moderate increase is customary during that month. Registrations of new automobiles declined more than seasonally, while the usual October-November changes were recorded in wholesale trade. A pronounced reduction in eastbound shipments of lumber and petroleum through the Panama Canal and a contrary to seasonal decline in the best-bound shipments resulted in a sharp decrease in inter-coastal traffic during November."

\* \* \*

Grasping the opportunity to make a "dirty dig" at the "Woll type of leadership," the National Prohibition Board of Strategy gives publicity to a news dispatch from Finland to the effect that "the Labor party today (December 17) published a proclamation calling on all Laborites steadfastly to protect prohibition, which, it was said, is being assailed by the capitalist class. The latter, it declared, had consistently abused and scorned this 'democratic legislation,' thereby increasing crime and had induced the government to be only lukewarm in its enforcement of prohibition."

\* \* \*

American newspaper readers have not been inclined to regard William Hale Thompson in a serious light, his obsession as to the machinations of King George and his subjects in this country being regarded as a rather harmless but irritating feature of political discussions. But the man who held the political destinies of America's second city in his grip for a generation must have been something more than a political charlatan; and he has shown in his interview with Mr. Wise that his grasp of the economic situation is worthy of attention. His observation that "American voters think more clearly on an empty stomach" is a truism that is borne out by American history. The article is commended to the thoughtful consideration of Labor Clarion readers.

\* \* \*

The unemployment problem can be and should be solved at once by reducing the length of the work-week to five days of eight hours or less for all wage and salary earners included in the U. S. Census classification of the "gainfully employed," declares Norman E. Towson, economist of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, in a bulletin on "Unemployment: Leisure and Its Utilization."

\* \* \*

Upon the degree of success reached in securing a steady and adequate income rests the home-life of the children of our country, and upon the home-life rests the civilization of our time.—William Green.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Disraeli.

## LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

By WILLIAM A. NICKERSON

Is organized labor awake to the opportunities for material increases in the several crafts from the first day of January, 1932? Do they not know that "the open shop" has become an obsolescent slogan? The company union has become an exploded fallacy. One of the reasons why labor unions in the past were hated by certain capitalists of influence was because of their courage in fighting for a decent living wage.

Labor unions may be compared to the coin of the realm. Each is so good that it invites the attention of the counterfeiter. Thus the company union had its inception, with its infamous "yellow dog" contracts and the overriding of the wishes of the dupes who formed its membership. At last the depression has shown them how secure they were in the company union, also the depreciation in value of the various stocks most of them were encouraged to purchase by their employers.

But why enumerate? The American workman is growing more intelligent every day. The opportunity is at hand for organized labor to send its best men among the unorganized and show them that organization and education mean strength to the worker and better craftsmen for the employer.

Look over the magazines, both secular and religious, and you will read of the indorsement of the saving wage as well as the living wage. Even the daily press, which is dominated in some instances by commerce associations which frown on unionism, at times commend the unions who help their brothers who are unemployed. The following appeared on the editorial page of the Colorado Springs "Gazette," Saturday, December 19, 1931, where the cause of union labor is growing in spite of interference. Read what this columnist has to say:

"Here are some amazing figures which should serve to temper criticism by the thoughtless of labor organizations: The Chicago Typographical Union during the past fifteen months has paid to its unemployed members a half million dollars. But this is not all, by any means. During the same period this union has paid out in sick and death benefits, hospital and local pensions, an additional sum amounting to \$321,055, or a total of \$821,055. This means a monthly outlay of \$54,737 by this single local union. This spells a reasonable degree of comfort for an army of men in a single city. But it means vastly more than that. It means a tremendous saving to the ordinary taxpayers, many of whom are not kindly disposed to unionism.

"It is my opinion that if labor were universally organized, upon as intelligent basis as the Typographical Union, this nation would be a great deal better off in times of great financial depression. And there would be more genuine American independence, because there would be less charity. In the nearly one million dollars paid out by the Chicago Typographical Union, as above related, not a single dollar disbursed carried with it a sensation of humiliation."

This comment comes as a challenge to union labor. Employers need educating that a contented worker is a means of profit to the employer.

Will union labor rise to the opportunity and at the same time demand union label goods?

## CLAIMS RATES ARE LOWER

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is charged by C. M. Couchot, rate investigator, with overcharging the city and county for electric service, claims that, on the contrary, "most of the company's rates to the municipality are lower than those fixed by the California Railroad Commission and, as a result, San Francisco actually saved \$41,221.36 on its electric bills during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931."



## SURVEY OF BUSINESS

The monthly survey of business issued by the American Federation of Labor, and dated December 19, says in part:

"Our present business depression was created in the recent years of prosperity. We came out of the 1921 hard times with a shortage of housing and over-large producing capacity in our factories, mines and farms—legacies from the war, when housing was neglected and production expanded to fill war needs. Prosperity began with rapid growth of the building industry to supply the housing shortage, and the activity started by orders for steel, lumber, and building materials employed more workers and spread to other industries. Swiftly production increased. The housing shortage was compensated by 1924, but building expansion was not checked and a speculative building boom carried expansion onward to a peak in 1928. Likewise in other industries, activity gathered momentum year after year with prosperity, and production increased without relation to the public buying power. This 'new era' reached its peak in June, 1929. From 1923 to the 1928-9 peak the total product of our mines, farms, factories and construction industries increased in value from 84 to 98 billion dollars.

"The major part of this increase was in industries depending directly or indirectly on the public buying power to sell their products. Wage earners were the most important group of customers, for with their families they form 80 per cent of our population. The quantities of automobiles, electric home equipment, food products and clothing, produced for the first time by mass production, depended for a market on wage earner customers. Yet, with the 14 billion dollar increase in production, workers' incomes rose only 6 billion dollars. Incomes of salaried workers, business men and property owners also increased, but since they are far fewer in number and only a small part of their incomes are spent for industry's product, their buying was not so significant.

\* \* \* \* \*

"After the sharp declines and near panic of October business confidence improved in November and there was no further appreciable decline in general business activity. As in October, general business in November was 44 per cent below normal. But by the end of the month financial and political difficulties were again looming in Germany and the horizon darkened. The serious railroad situation was brought to the fore by failure of the Wabash, prices of railroad bonds declined, as did the prices of other bonds and stocks; wheat prices and wholesale prices also moved downward. The immediate future holds no prospect of significant improvement.

"Unemployment has been far above even the high 1930 level for a year. Our weighted figures in November reached the highest point thus far, with 20 per cent of the membership out of work. Since January unemployment has averaged 18.8 per cent.

"Because of their financial difficulties and the excessive demands made by a frightened public, banks have not been able to furnish the credit business needs to carry forward constructive activities. Many new and promising projects which might have furnished employment for hundreds of workers have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain funds. Farmers, because of the low crop prices, need extra credit this year to finance their plantings. The serious mortgage situation is holding back construction projects. Clearly private banking organizations alone cannot take care of the nation's financial needs.

"The President had these needs in mind when he proposed credit organizations in his message to Congress."

## HOSPITALIZATION FOR DESTITUTE

Hospitals in San Francisco are making extraordinary efforts to take care of destitute patients who come to them for care, according to Dr. Langley Porter, chairman of the hospital council of the Community Chest. Dr. Porter reports that during the last month 132 patients received 1313 days' care in Community Chest hospitals, and 302 patients received 2779 part-pay days' care. Out-patient departments of ten hospitals which are Chest agencies recorded during the month 35,026 visits to clinics and 2135 home visits. The Community Chest convalescent care fund provided forty-seven patients with 510 days' care.

## HAWAII PHONES TO MAINLAND

Another direct link in the telephone chain around the world was forged on December 23. Fourteen telephone calls, each 2000 to 5000 miles long, filled the Pacific air lanes while government, business, and telephone leaders from the Atlantic to the Pacific and on to Hawaii talked together to mark the opening of regular commercial telephone service between 22,000,000 North American telephones and 25,000 Hawaiian.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Reports received by the United States Employment Service, John R. Alpine, supervising director, revealed little change in the industrial employment service during November. In the San Francisco district, which includes Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and the bay district, Walter G. Mathewson, California supervisor, reports:

Production schedules and employment were seasonally increased in the confectionery and paper box manufacturing industries and reports indicated that factories operated with noticeably increased forces compared with October, which, however, is normal for this period of the year. Mercantile firms temporarily added to their clerical and sales forces to continue over the holiday season. A slight gain in employment was noted in steel mills and in the wholesale meat houses. Operations were curtailed in practically all other establishments in this district, including lumber mills, foundries, machine shops, automobile manufacturing and assembling plants, leather goods and clothing factories, sugar refineries, and fruit-packing houses. While building in San Francisco, calling for the expenditure of over \$7,800,000, provided employment for a considerable number of men, many building trades mechanics and construction laborers were unemployed. Work progressed on the San Joaquin water-pipe line extension project for the San Francisco water system at an approximate cost of \$4,000,000, which employed many skilled and unskilled workers, calling for pumping equipment to cost \$241,700, electrical transmission line extensions and other equipment to cost \$123,000. Contracts for public construction aggregating \$1,750,937 included a Coast Range steel pipe line unit of the Hetch Hetchy water system to cost \$928,550, a \$450,000 bridge, a \$140,832 unit for the war memorial, a \$174,941 unit for the Health Center building, and a \$62,614 Emergency Hospital addition. Permits for other than municipal structures recently issued in San Francisco totaled in value over \$803,786. Building permits at a total value of \$419,719 were granted in Oakland and work progressed on the postoffice structure, a theater, a school, an exhibit building, a large warehouse, and a drainage terminal project. At Berkeley 93 building permits were issued, amounting to over \$94,003, while work progressed on the university gymnasium here and on a theater at Alameda. Construction has recently started on the Benton Field air base and on the Government Island federal base, employing a number of men. A marked oversupply of all classes of workers prevailed in a number of communities.



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

## January Special Sales

provide excellent opportunities for re-furnishing the home at even greater than usual savings. Take advantage of the bargains NOW!

Liberal Thrift Terms

## Quality First

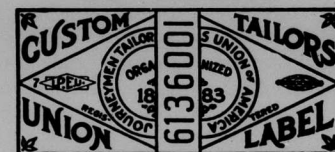
## UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

## CAB TAILORS

243 Turk Street



UNION-MADE CLOTHES

On Weekly Installments

LOUIS ABRAMS, Prop.

## SPARK

## Lid-top Gas Stoves

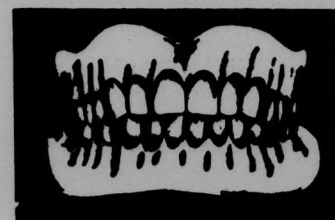
The finest gas stove in America, made right here in California by California craftsmen—the finest stove makers in the world.

## SPARK STOVE SHOPS

2301 Mission St.

2188 Mission St.

441 Sutter St.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth \$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00  
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00

"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00  
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up  
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

ALL WORK GUARANTEED  
Credit Given Gladly

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL

942 MARKET STREET



## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The plant of the General Motors Corporation at Oshawa, Ontario, is reported to have recalled 1000 of its employees to work as a result of improved business.

Headquarters of the British Labor party announced on December 20 that it would start the new year with a big recruiting campaign to obtain 1,000,000 new members.

Arthur Henderson, British Labor party leader, who is recuperating in France from the illness which overtook him during the British election campaign, is reported as progressing favorably.

The Anchorage "Times" reports that the United States Interior Department has ordered drastic curtailment in the offices and field forces of the Alaska Railroad, put shop workers on a five-day week basis and reduced wages.

Signatures to the eight-hour day petition for firemen of New York City have now gone beyond the two million mark, and before the end of the year 2,500,000 names are expected to be on the petition.

Canada's support of the principle of disarmament was voiced by Premier Bennett on December 21 in conversation with a delegation of university students who presented a petition of 10,000 names favoring disarmament.

All records in road building in the United States were broken in the fiscal year ending June 30 and many more thousands of persons than ever before were on highway pay rolls, Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, said in his annual report.

Sale of oranges by the unemployed has begun again in New Orleans. Last year the unemployed sold approximately 2,500,000 oranges, 750,000 bags of cookies and 30,000 bags of potatoes of 100 pounds each. And each averaged approximately 60 cents a day per person.

Expenditures for the relief of families and homeless men in communities representing 90.2 per cent of the population, for the first three months of 1931 amounted to \$75,492,789 compared with \$22,338,144 in the corresponding period of 1929, according to the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

The Standard Trust Bank, formerly the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' bank, has closed its doors at Cleveland and was placed in the hands of the Ohio banking department for liquidation. The Brotherhood is said to hold a minority interest and to have large deposits in the bank. The move to close was upon unanimous decision of the directors.

Unemployment would vanish if industry adopted the five-day week, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the La Follette committee of the Senate this week. He also vigorously attacked bankers and other industrial leaders who cut wages. Green declared if all the "employable persons" in the United States had a job the amount of work for each one would average just thirty-five hours a week. This, he said, should be spread over five days of seven hours each.

The United States Department of Labor is conducting a nation-wide investigation of reports that contractors on government work are evading the prevailing wage scale law by forcing sub-contractors to take back from workmen a certain per cent of their wages. Pending the outcome of the investigation, Senator Wheeler of Montana, who recently announced he would ask a congressional inquiry of the charges, said he would hold up his resolution providing for an inquiry.

An industry state pension plan is advocated in the report of the pension committee of the New

York Building Congress made to the executive committee of that organization after a study extending over a year and a half and including pension plans in Europe and America, both state and private. The committee finds that some kind of a pension plan is socially desirable and recommends a compulsory contributory plan in which employers, employees and the state bear the cost jointly.

Julius Kayser & Co. of Brooklyn and Bangor, Pa., is the first of the larger non-union full fashioned hosiery concerns to drastically cut wages in an effort to get below the union rates in the industry. In the Brooklyn mill leggers were cut at least 25 per cent and footers were slashed over 30 per cent. The Bangor leggers were cut 20 per cent and the footers 25 per cent. According to information from unionists in close touch with the situation, this cut brings the rates in the Kayser shop in Brooklyn below the union scale.

It is cheaper to come to Commonwealth College, residential labor school at Mena, Ark., than to remain unemployed, according to Lucien Koch, director, in an announcement stating that 100 young men and women can be accepted as students beginning with the winter quarter, December 28, or the spring quarter, March 28. No one is unemployed at Commonwealth, for teachers and students work for their room and board while carrying on academic work. Overalls are always correct dress at Commonwealth. The college performs its own communal tasks and raises most of its own food on its 320-acre farm-campus in the Ouachita Mountains.

The wages of both men and women employed in the textile and allied industries are included in the data on employment and earnings in the report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor of the State of Georgia for the fiscal year 1930. Approximately 25,600 of the textile employees, 42 per cent, were women, the majority (21,585) being employed in cotton and silk mills. Weekly wages of women over 16 in cotton and silk mills range from \$7 to \$15. Men over 16 fared little better, the lowest weekly wage being \$6, the highest \$16. Wages in knitting mills ran a little higher, the lowest weekly wage for women over 16 being \$7, the highest \$16. Men's weekly wage for this industry ranged from \$6 to \$22.50.

## HOTEL OAKLAND ON UNFAIR LIST

The campaign of the organized labor movement will be continued against the Hotel Oakland and every effort made to divert all of the patronage that can be prevailed upon to do so until such time as the present management agrees to comply with the wage standards of this district, says the "East Bay Labor Journal."

## MIGRATION OF FILIPINOS

The bill of Senator Shortridge of California to regulate the migration of Filipinos to the United States was introduced on December 9 and referred to the committee on immigration. Its provisions are as follows:

"That for the purposes of the immigration act of 1917 the immigration act of 1924, and all other laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States, and who are ineligible to citizenship, shall be considered as if they were aliens.

"For the purposes of sections 18 and 20 of the immigration act of 1917, as amended, the Philippine Islands shall be considered to be a foreign country. An officer shall be designated as provided in sub-division (c) of section 28 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended, for the purpose of issuing immigration visas pursuant to the provisions of this act. Terms defined in the immigration act of 1924 shall, when used in this act, have the meaning assigned to such terms in that act."

"More than 40,000 children in Ohio want to attend school but are prevented by their lack of shoes and clothing this winter," Major E. O. Braught, director of child accounting, Ohio Department of Education, revealed in Cincinnati.

REDLICK NEWMAN  
FURNITURE & FURNISHERS  
341 - 17th St. N. E.

COMPLETE HOME  
FURNISHERS  
ON CREDIT  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
OCCIDENTAL  
STOVES AND RANGES

NATIONAL  
ADVERTISED  
PRODUCTS  
SOLD  
HERE  
FOR  
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S  
SALES STORES  
2415 MISSION  
17th St. N. E.

GROCERIES  
TOBACCOS  
TOILETRIES  
PROVISIONS  
SHOES  
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSSELL

35 SIXTH ST.  
Cor Stevenson

1730 FILLMORE ST.  
Near Sutter

THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.

70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.  
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

Herman's Hats

Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th St.

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY  
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

William W. Hansen  
Dan F. McLaughlin  
Geo. J. Asmussen

Manager  
President  
Secretary

United Undertakers

Established July, 1882  
2596 HOWARD STREET at Twenty-second  
New Funeral Home and Chapel  
Telephone Mission 0276

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906  
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

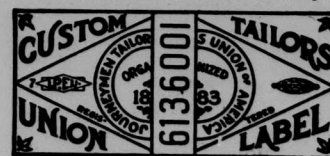
Telephone MARKET 0143

CAVANAUGH  
OVERALL SERVICE

340 Eleventh Street  
San Francisco California

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



ALWAYS  
FAIR

BOSS  
1034 Market Street

UNION  
TAILOR



## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

In response to a telephone inquiry by the writer, J. F. Patterson of Oakland Typographical Union gave the information that the lockout on the Alameda "Times-Star" which had existed since May 9 was last week settled. It is understood that the settlement was made through ex-Governor Friend W. Richardson, who some weeks ago purchased the controlling interest in the newspaper. The former owner, J. Sherman McDowell, who last May locked out members of Oakland Typographical Union, died several months ago as the result of a stroke. According to the information given, two of the strikebreakers, both former members of the union, Clark and Gray, were readmitted upon agreement to pay fines of \$500 each at the rate of \$50 down and \$5 per week. Application was accepted, subject to a fine and a layover prior to consideration, from Robert Hugh Marshall, who was in charge of the strikebreakers and who had engaged in similar activities in Walla Walla, Wash., and who was also in Salem, Ore. Marshall has upon two previous occasions been a member of the union. The writer was also informed that Messrs. Craddock, Johnson and Foster, who were among those locked out in May, were restored to situations and that others of the locked out members had taken places on the slipboard. C. I. Neal, who was expelled by San Francisco Union because of strikebreaking activities in Alameda; J. H. Athearn expelled by San Mateo Union for the same reason, and Fred W. Smith, Jr., who was expelled by Oakland Union, were denied the privilege of making application and their whereabouts is at present unknown. It is also understood that another person who had been working in the office was permitted to remain as an apprentice.

On behalf of the membership the writer expresses appreciation to James H. Reilly for his Christmas donation to the unemployment relief fund.

On Tuesday evening, January 5, the executive and scale committees will begin the task of putting into proper shape the proposed new relief measure. One of the important phases is the determination of the length of membership requisite for eligibility to the benefits of the plan. Any member desiring to present his or her views to the committee is invited to meet with the committee at 7 p. m. in union headquarters on the date above mentioned. Chairmen will confer a favor by clipping this item and posting it on their chapel bulletin boards. Members desiring to present their views to the committee and being unable to attend in person may submit their ideas by letter or through other members.

Forty-two members of Saskatoon Typographical Union No. 663 were locked out by the Saskatoon "Star-Phoenix" following the refusal of the union to accept an arbitrary 10 per cent reduction on December 1. Members of the Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Bookbinders' unions accepted a 10 per cent reduction last fall. Similar action with the other printing trades crafts was recently taken in Tacoma, where the pressmen, stereotypers and mailers voted to accept a 10 per cent reduction, and the Typographical Union is resisting the cutting of wages. The Typographical contract in Tacoma does not expire until May of 1932. From reports received the printers are placed in the position of alone resisting wage cutting.

According to "Editor & Publisher" of December 26, newspapers have ceased to exist at the rate of one for every nineteen days for the past five years. The statement continues that "this is not surprising when it is realized that a variation of from 10 to 15 per cent in advertising volume

frequently is the difference between profit and loss." Editor & Publisher's lineage tabulation for November, 1931, shows that in eighty cities the newspaper lineage showed a loss of 10 per cent over that of November of 1930. The figures for San Francisco show a loss of 272,723 lines on the four major papers, each showing a loss over the corresponding period of last year. The loss in Los Angeles was approximately half a million lines.

Advertisements appearing in the Los Angeles "Times" request printers to file application for positions with Harry S. Webster of the San Bernardino "Sun." The advertisement states that the contract with the San Bernardino Typographical Union expires December 31 and that "in the event that printers at present employed leave their jobs there will be openings for from forty to fifty competent men." The amazing part of the advertisement is that Webster offers to his anticipated strikebreakers the same wage which the union had agreed to accept. The San Bernardino "Sun" and "Telegram" have built up, through union operations, one of the finest properties in California, and it is regrettable that the real owners of the newspapers have allowed themselves to be influenced by Mr. Webster's antipathy toward members of organized labor or anyone else who has the temerity to oppose his swashbuckling methods.

The editorial staff wishes one and all a Happy New Year.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Due to the early closing of these columns last week this correspondent's notes were omitted—copy reaching the editor's desk just after the forms were locked up. However, last week's notes are added hereto, making this week's correspondence short and snappy.

William Hickey, well-known adman, suffered what might have been a serious mishap one evening last week. While alighting from a car, on his way to work, Bill ruptured a blood vessel in his left leg. From Fifth and Mission streets to this office—one and a half blocks—Bill left a gory trail. By going home immediately and getting off his feet Bill undoubtedly prevented a serious setback. One day off was sufficient for Bill. He's O. K. now. Who ever heard of a Hickey being kept down?

Ray Carpenter, the official shock absorber of the composing room, is up to his old tricks again. Whenever there is a nice little (or big) accident happening you'll find "Carp" right in the middle of it. Not being satisfied with escaping with a number of bruises and contusions in a recent auto smashup, "Carp" one day last week rushed right into a Ludlow side squirt. "Carp's" right arm was smeared plenty. Now he's making daily trips to the doctor, getting in shape for his next tussle. Watch these columns for the latest reports on "Carp's" escapades.

Our other casualty, Charles Cantrell, is so well he can now attend union meetings. And what a big kick Charley got out of that enthusiastic meeting one week ago last Sunday! Says Charley: "Say, that meeting did me more good and I enjoyed it more than having a ten-spot on Man o' War to win, place and show."

Ross Heller, having resigned the foremanship of the Sacramento "Union," is spending the holidays in the bay region.

Max Forkey had received word of the serious illness of his mother, in Texas, and was planning to pay a hurried visit. But Max has called off the trip, so we assume there is a decided improvement in Max's mother's condition. We hope so, so that Max and his family will enjoy a happy Yuletide.

The writer's brother, Harold Mitchell (Barry chapel), was installed as Worshipful Master of his Masonic Lodge one week ago last Monday night. We were surprised to note the many members of the Typographical Union who were present at

the ceremonies. "The light doth shine unto him who seeks the light."

This being the season of good will, the writer wishes to sincerely thank the officers of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 for their kind assistance and words of wisdom in conducting the affairs of this chapel during the past year. This co-operation has built up a harmonious and contented chapel and, collectively, the chapel conveys the greetings of the season to all union printers, whithersoever dispersed.

### BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The combined governmental indebtedness of the United States has recently been estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board to be \$30,300,000,000. Of this amount, \$16,800,000,000 is the gross debt of the federal government and \$13,500,000,000 is the combined bonded debt of the state and local governments. Figures for the federal government are for June 30, 1931, while those for the state and local governments are at the close of the fiscal year 1929, the latest date for which statistics are available.—"Tax Digest."

### RELIEF INADEQUATE

Appearing before a Senate committee in Washington Monday, prominent welfare workers of the nation's three largest cities pictured a desperate relief problem which, they claimed, could only be met by appropriations from the federal treasury. They placed squarely before the committee the necessity for the appropriation of from \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000 for the needs of the coming year.

Samuel A. Goldsmith, director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, told the committee his city would run out of funds for relief by February 15.

William Hodson, executive secretary of the Welfare Council of New York, said that in New York there are 800,000 unemployed and that "the specter of starvation faces millions of people."

J. Prentice Murphy, executive secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, declared that 970,000 were unemployed in Pennsylvania, and asserted that needy people in some states would get no relief unless it was provided by the federal government.

The hearing was held before a sub-committee of the Senate committee on manufactures, on bills introduced by Senator La Follette and Representative Costigan of Illinois, appropriating \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 for relief.

Answering objections that his bill proposed a "dole," Costigan said "Americans must not starve while we quibble over words." He added that throughout the country's history public money has been used to provide for the poor.

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.  
**JAS. H. REILLY & CO.**  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets  
MEMBER OF  
and  
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Phone HEMlock 3760  
**Henry's Dairy Lunch**  
Food of Quality  
3036 Sixteenth Street San Francisco

**KAUFMAN'S**  
SHOES OF QUALITY  
For Entire Family at Popular Prices  
Agency for the FLORSHEIM SHOES  
Phone WEat 5213 1607 FILLMORE STREET



## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

At the December meeting members present voted down a proposition to increase local dues one-half of 1 per cent. Sooner or later, however, local dues will have to be increased. Those answering roll call are given a rebate of \$1.50. The monthly dues are one-half of 1 per cent plus \$1.50 for members failing to answer roll call. With an average of from 60 to 70 per cent of our ninety-three members answering roll call, under even ordinary circumstances, expenditures exceed receipts. This local's secretary-treasurer is the only salaried officer. Other officers, and members, when employed on business for the union, are paid only the journeyman's pay for time lost at the trade. The writer some years ago served as president of this local for four consecutive and not infrequently "stormy" years, and had occupied "the chair" but a short time until he discovered (as doubtless have others), that the honor of being president of a mailers' union is anything but a "bed of roses." From that experience, and also for reasons that are, or should be, obvious, the writer would advocate the reduction of the rebate to 50 cents, or wiping it out altogether.

Some nineteen journeymen and one apprentice were affected by the lockout of mailers on the Seattle "Times." Though he voted for strike sanction at a special meeting of the Seattle local, "Tiny" Wright, foreman, remained on the job. A man by the name of Applegate, who had taken a withdrawal card, and had been employed in another department on the "Times," went to work in the mail room. The work day on the "Times" has been increased thirty-five minutes. The inserting is being done by non-union help who must apply to the circulation manager and not the foreman for employment. Insert work is now paid for on a price basis speed-up system. The mailers on the "Times" were asked to accept a cut in pay of \$1 per day. The locked-out mailers are optimists over the outcome, as they are receiving fine support from the allied trades of that city. At their special meeting the Seattle Mailers voted unanimously for strike sanction, which was granted them by the executive council of the I. T. U. With the apparently mysterious diminution of the \$100,000 defense fund of the M. T. D. U. to but \$8.79, the members of the M. T. D. U., especially those locked out at Seattle, are being given a practical illustration of "benefits" to be derived from membership in the M. T. D. U. The Seattle Mailers' Union has no written and signed contract with the publishers. The fact that they have no contract, the history of their case shows, is the fault of the M. T. D. U. officers and their spokesmen in the Seattle Mailers' Union. Every member of the Seattle Mailers' Union should read, and profit thereby, President Howard's letter in the December "Journal." In fact, that letter should be carefully read by every member of the I. T. U.

William Nunan, who recently suffered an attack of heart trouble, has gone to Santa Rosa for rest and treatment. M. A. ("Mike") Michelson is a patient at Lane Hospital, and is reported to be convalescing from an attack of asthma.

It was quite a shock to his many friends in No. 18 to learn of the sudden death of Gus Ivey, in Chicago. Ten years ago he worked in this local for a year or more. Sympathy of No. 80's membership is extended his brother Herbert of the "Chronicle" chapel, and also his widow in Chicago.

## SHE KNEW HER ONIONS

Doctor—I would advise you, madam, to take frequent baths, get plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool gowns. Patient's Husband (an hour later) —What did the doctor say? Wife—He said I ought to go to Palm Beach, and then to the mountains. Also that I must get some new light gowns at once.—Boston "Transcript."

## WASTING CHILDREN'S LIVES

That children withdrawn from school "to go to work" lose both their educational opportunities and the possible economic gains resulting from education, was the conclusion drawn from a study of 100 children and just completed by the University of Cincinnati.

The final figures of the special study show that of the 100 children 62 were without work since leaving school. Such work as they obtained was hardly sufficient to pay for their daily maintenance. It was found that 17 of the children left their classes mainly to obtain "spending money." Eighteen preferred to seek their fortunes in the industrial world because they disliked study. A small number were advised to seek work because their health was endangered by confinement in class room. Only 17 of the 100 children had desirable employment at profitable pay.

## ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In view of the serious state of unemployment in Great Britain the home office has decided to tighten up the regulations regarding the admission of aliens and ex-British subjects. The aim of the authorities is to check the tendency of foreign youths and girls to come to Britain and to take posts which would otherwise be available for British workers. Even former British subjects who have become naturalized abroad will, it is understood, find it difficult to get back, and only in very exceptional cases will the rules be relaxed.

## LABOR BACKS BRUENING

Representatives of the Social Democratic party, the General Federation of Labor and the Reichsbanner, meeting in Berlin on December 16, pledged firm support to Chancellor Bruening's government against the Fascist movement of Adolph Hitler.

## SHOULD BE NO CONFLICT

A conflict of opinion that should not exist has arisen in the ranks of labor resulting from the industrial crisis and its unprecedented volume of unemployment. One group is demanding unemployment insurance as the method to meet the problem. The other group objects to this and urges that labor should demand the right to work.

It is unfortunate that advocates of one or the other of these proposals are apt to feel indifferent or even hostile to the other. Because of the Vancouver resolution of the American Federation of Labor it is rapidly developing that the unemployment insurance proposal is being regarded as the policy of the "progressives" while the "right to work" is being held as the program of the "conservatives."

Everyone who is interested in the welfare of labor should recognize that there is no antagonism between these proposals; that there is no conflict between them. They are in no sense mutually exclusive and can be advocated by the same person with equal emphasis, depending solely upon the occasion.

As to the right to work: It is curious that this should have become the policy of the "conservatives." It happens to be a demand upon our national industrial and economic system much more "radical" than can be any form of unemployment insurance. To make it effective, industry would have to be drastically reorganized and industrial management undergo far-reaching changes. This so-called "conservative" proposal is, in fact, so radical in its nature as to be almost revolutionary in its requirements. Were it given effect, as it should be, there would be no unemployment. It is the cure for unemployment.

Advocates of unemployment insurance do not pretend it is a cure for the evil. They urge it as more in the nature of an emergency measure, necessary to protect the worker until such time as the right to work is established in fact. It cannot be denied that until the right to work is a fact, unemployment will exist. What, in this in-

terim, are its victims to do? Depend upon charity and the whim of selfish millionaires and the higgling of politicians? Or are they to demand that the evil from which they suffer, from no fault of their own, shall be recognized as a first charge against industry and society and treated as such by unemployment insurance?

There is, of course, no choice between these alternatives. Insurance must take the place of charity. It is an immediate measure, the demand for which in no way mitigates the demand for the more fundamental right to work. The interest of labor is to demand, with all its power, the right to work as a fact. Until such time as our industrial "leaders" concede it and put it into effect the interest of labor is to demand and secure insurance against unemployment.

The conflict between the two proposals should cease and labor present a united front by adopting both.—"The Hosiery Worker."

## EVERYTHING

FOR THE

## HOME

EASY TERMS

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
1049 MARKET STREET

MEN'S SUITS  
AND  
OVERCOATS

Also Ladies' Plain Dresses (silk or wool), or Ladies' Plain Wool Coats  
Cleaned and Pressed by J. ALLEC  
SUPERIOR QUALITY

\$1.00

WE CLEAN ANYTHING YOU  
WEAR AND WE CLEAN  
THEM WELL

We Specialize on the Cleaning and  
Pressing of  
Fancy Garments and Also in Portieres,  
Rugs, Blankets, Etc.

**J. ALLEC**  
Cleaning and Dyeing Works

MAIN OFFICE  
2140-2164 Folsom Street  
Telephone HEmlock 3131

BRANCH OFFICES

255 Grant Ave.  
Near Sutter  
2203 Fillmore St.  
Near Sacramento  
1548 Fillmore St.  
Near Geary

1410 Polk St.  
Near Pine  
2467 Mission St.  
Near 21st  
40 Powell St.  
Near Ellis



## CAREER OF IRA ORNBURN

I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, whose appointment by President Hoover to be a member of the Tariff Commission for a three-year term was announced in last week's Labor Clarion, is a Democrat in politics, is 43 years of age and was born in Moberly, Mo., where he learned the cigar maker's trade. He has a long record of activity in the trade union movement.

New Haven, Conn., was Mr. Ornburn's home city for years. He was for some years president of the New Haven Trades Council, and it was there that he owned and edited "The Labor News" for several years.

When Samuel Gompers passed away Mr. Ornburn succeeded to the first vice-presidency of the Cigar Makers' Union, an office which Mr. Gompers had held for years. Upon the resignation of President George W. Perkins in 1927 Mr. Ornburn was chosen as his successor. The headquarters of the International Union had been in Chicago up to that time. In 1928 the officers were moved to Washington.

In 1924 Mr. Ornburn was secretary of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, a position he had held for fifteen years, but with the national campaign coming on he resigned to become chairman of the Eastern campaign committee of labor groups supporting John W. Davis.

As president of the Cigar Makers' International Union Mr. Ornburn has faced many difficulties, but he has met them with a vigor and a constructive policy so effective that in the convention of the organization held only a few weeks ago he was given almost unanimous support and commendation.

Two years ago, when the group of international unions whose members are affected by tariff legislation formed America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, Mr. Ornburn was chosen secretary-treasurer, with Matthew Woll as chairman. When Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act was formed a year ago, charged by the American Federation of Labor with the conduct of labor's campaign for modification, Mr. Ornburn was chosen secretary-treasurer, again with Matthew Woll as chairman. He has attended many A. F. of L. conventions, is known by trade unionists throughout the United States and Canada, and has hosts of friends and admirers in all walks of life.

## FOOD PRICES IN NOVEMBER

The index number of wholesale prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a minor decrease for November. This index number, which includes 550 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices for 1926 as 100, was 68.3 for November, as compared with 68.4 for October, showing only a fractional per cent of decrease between the two months. When compared with November, 1930, with an index number of 80.4, a decrease of 15 per cent has been recorded.

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States showed an average decrease of about 2 per cent on November 15, 1931, when compared with October 15, 1931, and an average decrease of about 17½ per cent since November 15, 1930. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 141.4 for November 15, 1930; 119.1 for October 15, 1931, and 116.7 for November 15, 1931.

## ITALY HIT BY UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in November showed the greatest increase in the history of Italy, reaching the hitherto unprecedented figure of 878,000.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goas & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## PROTEST FROM LOS ANGELES

The following letter has been addressed to Governor Rolph by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council:

"At the last meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council a report was made upon the meeting of public officials which had been called by Mayor John C. Porter of Los Angeles and that met in the city council chamber of the Los Angeles city hall, on November 28, for the purpose of discussing the question of unemployment and attempting to devise ways and means of alleviating that situation.

"This report was made by the undersigned in which we recounted statements by yourself and others concerning work camps, and the resolutions that were adopted concerning them. The Central Labor Council unanimously adopted a motion at that time protesting against the establishment of work camps by the state government or its political subdivisions, where men are to be sent and employed upon useful work in return for their board and a place to sleep.

"In compliance with instructions contained in that motion and on behalf of the more than forty thousand members of organized labor in this section of the state, and on behalf of the many thousands of unfortunate men and their families here who are in want through circumstances for which they are not responsible, we protest in the strongest language we know how to use against this method of so-called relief for unemployment.

"It is the opinion of the labor movement of this city that a state as rich as California has no business employing men under such conditions, regardless of the excuse for it, and we have particularly in mind a statement of the director of the Department of Forestry that they would use the funds appropriated to that department to furnish food and bunk houses but that there would be none for wages.

"It appears to us that now is the time for statesmanship and leadership in our governmental affairs to present itself, and surely the program complained of herein is an exhibition of neither.

"The working people of the State of California expect something besides this sort of a program from the state government."

Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.—Longfellow.

## A WORTHY CRUSADE

Declaring that stoves, clothing and hardware manufactured in Eastern prisons are being sold at low prices in California and in unfair competition with local markets, the Down Town Association of San Francisco has started a crusade to prevent the unrestricted sale in California of goods made in Eastern prisons.

B. C. Brown, chairman of the association's business development department, appointed a committee to survey the sale of convict-made goods in the state and to submit a report as a basis for definite action.

## TRADE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Unemployment has played a part in the increase during the year in enrollment in day and evening vocational schools giving instruction in trade and industrial subjects, it is shown in the annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

It seems certain, the board believes, that some of those who formerly attended part-time schools in connection with their jobs and who have been thrown out of employment as a result of the depression have returned to full-time vocational trade school attendance. The board finds encouragement, also, in the fact that part-time trade classes, enrollment in which includes most of the apprentices of the country as well as other young employees, has held its own during 1931. This is evidence, the board believes, that an effort is being made by employers to retrain these part-time workers.

Coincident with the increase in leisure time on the part of workers as a result of the depression, the enrollment in evening trade classes increased more than 2 per cent also. This, the board feels, was to be expected. The total enrollment in all types of federally aided trade and industrial schools—day, part-time, and evening—during the year was approximately 592,000.

## REDUCED PRICES

In order to keep my Tailors busy I will reduce my entire stock of Suits & Overcoats to the following Prices:

\$65.00 and \$70.00 Suits for.....\$55.00  
\$55.00 and \$60.00 Suits for.....\$45.00

No Goods Reserved

Linings and Workmanship as Before

1104 Market St. HERMAN San Francisco

## BENDER'S

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE

UNION CLERKS

UNION SHOES

FRANK O'BRIEN

Open Saturday Evening Until 9:30 O'Clock  
2412 MISSION STREET





## SOVIET LUMBER AGAIN

The recent arrival and entry of another cargo of Russian lumber at the port of New York has resulted in another protest from the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to the secretary of the treasury that section 307 of the tariff act of 1930 is not being adequately enforced. This section prohibits importations of merchandise produced wholly or in part by convict labor.

The recently arrived cargo was shipped from Archangel, which is within the Russian region in which the treasury department, in February, 1931, found that convict labor was being used in the production of pulpwood and lumber. That cargo and also several previous ones were admitted on the ground that the preponderance of evidence indicated that the shipments were entirely the product of free labor. The Lumber Association asserts that this preponderance consisted of the filing of a series of affidavits which have been accepted without verification. "It is apparent from these facts," it says, "that either the law as it now stands cannot be effectively enforced, or it is not being properly administered."

In other words, apparently all the Russians have to do to satisfy the treasury department regulations is to make affidavits that lumber in question is not produced by convicts, the Lumber Association says.

The protest says that while thus far Russian lumber competition has not been severe, the outlook now is that unless proper protection is forthcoming there will be substantial imports of Russian lumber, which will add to the burden of the present distress of the American lumber industry by subjecting it to competition with "costless" Russian lumber.

Bearing on this point of the effect of "costless" lumber imports on the lumber industry, Colonel W. B. Greeley, formerly chief forester of the United States and now secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, has written Representative Hawley of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives that in the West Coast Association's region the number of employees of the lumber industry is only 40 per cent of normal, and those employed are largely on a short shift or short week. Lumber production is less than 40 per cent of normal capacity "and the industry certainly needs all the protection the government can possibly afford."

## MINUTES OF LADIES' AUXILIARY

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting December 16, 1931, in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8:10 p. m.

Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Communications read and filed.

Reports of Standing Committees: Very good reports, and a very good report on the sale of hosiery during the month.

Good of the Auxiliary: Members reported visiting many shops.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

## LOOKS TO ROLPH ALONE

In a letter sent out to "comrades" by the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee and authorized by Mooney appears the following: "The people of California elected Governor Rolph. They gave him very definite responsibilities. They expect him, not Messrs. Sullivan and Byington, to fulfill those responsibilities. Governor Young, in order to shirk his responsibility in the Mooney

case, hid behind the skirts of his chief justice of the Supreme Court. Governor Rolph cannot escape his responsibility by hiding behind Messrs. Sullivan and Byington. He doesn't need anybody to look over the facts. He, who was mayor of San Francisco, marched in the parade, and personally offered a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the bomb outrage, knows all the facts. Governor Young's evasion sent him into political oblivion and Governor Rolph should profit and take heed from the experience of his predecessors. The whole procedure smacks of another Sacco-Vanzetti decision."

## NEW UNION AT SANTA BARBARA

A new local of retail clerks has been chartered at Santa Barbara and permanent officers elected and installed. J. A. Matthams, president of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council, and third vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, acted as installing officer. He was assisted in the installation exercises by G. F. Barnitz, acting secretary of the Central Labor Council, and W. R. Sherrill who was delegated some time ago by the International Union of Retail Clerks to direct and supervise the organization of the local union of retail clerks now permanently organized at Santa Barbara. The new local will be known as Local 571 of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

## REVISED WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

In January, 1932, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor will begin the publication of a revised wholesale price index, to be issued weekly as well as monthly. The new wholesale price index carries 784 price entries, instead of 550 as before. For most part the additional items are the fully manufactured commodities, or the so-called "consumers' goods." The new index continues the average for the year 1926 as its price base, or as representing 100, and all additional commodities have been priced back to that date.

## WHAT THE COLORS INDICATE

The color red on street curbs indicates no stopping, standing, or parking, whether the vehicle is attended or unattended, except a bus stopping in a designated loading zone. The color yellow indicates stopping only for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or freight. The color white indicates stopping only for loading or unloading passengers. The color green indicates time limit parking.

## FEAR OF DOLE IS URGE

Formation of a government board to decide what to do about the displacement of workers by machines was recommended last week to Secretary of Labor Doak.

A committee on technological unemployment, appointed by the Labor Department head to study the subject, urged that the secretary call a conference immediately to form a federal interdepartmental board for further investigation.

"The best solution for unemployment," said the report, "is a job for every man who wants to work and is able to work."

"Unless the leaders and thinkers in the economic field can bring such conditions about, we may expect a nation-wide system of compulsory unemployment benefits."

The committee said "the facts at hand do not seem to justify a compulsory bonus for displaced workers as a special class."

Referring to charitable contributions the report said the dole "is the most dangerous and objectionable of all plans for taking care of the displaced worker during unemployment."

## JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

**A Remarkably Well-Built Bed**  
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

## Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

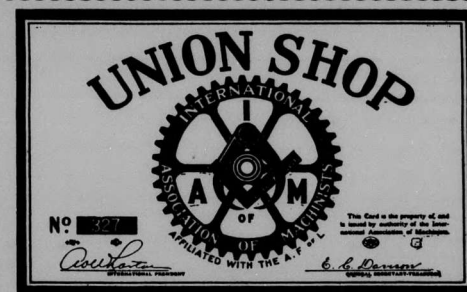


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

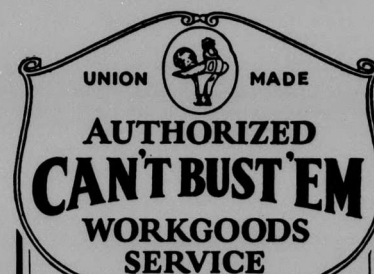
If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

## POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of  
**HIGH-GRADE GOODS**  
Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street  
Phone Lakeside 1246  
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street  
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco  
Phone Mission 5744



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING  
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR



## This Sign your Guide

To the dealer who gives  
real service in a complete  
assortment of work and  
outing clothing for men  
and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNE-MANN CO.  
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland  
1928



## The SAN FRANCISCO BANK

526 CALIFORNIA ST.

(and Branches)

SAN FRANCISCO

For the quarter year ending December 31st, 1931, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **three and three-quarters (3¾)** per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2nd, 1932. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1st, 1932. Deposits made on or before January 11th, 1932, will earn interest from January 1st, 1932.

H. H. HERZER, Secretary.

### A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

Every member of organized labor should begin the New Year with the resolution to purchase none but union-made goods whenever obtainable—and to hold to that resolution throughout the year, and always. Call for the union label, button or shop card, and thus assist your fellow-unionists in maintaining fair wages and working conditions. Patronize the advertisers in your newspaper, the

### LABOR CLARION

Telephone Market 0056

OFFICE: 101 LABOR TEMPLE

2940 SIXTEENTH STREET

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP



FIFTH near MARKET STREET

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

- Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
- Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
- Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
- Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
- Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
- Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
- Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.
- Carpmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.
- Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
- Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
- Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
- Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.
- Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
- Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Glove Workers—
- Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
- Holding Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
- Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 6354 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
- Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Machinists No. 68—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.
- Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.
- Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
- Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
- Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
- Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
- Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
- Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Office Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
- Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
- Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
- Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
- Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
- Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.
- Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
- Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
- Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
- Walters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
- Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
- Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.